

§ 47.32 HazCom program contents.

The HazCom program must include the following:

- (a) How this part is put into practice at the mine through the use of—
 - (1) Hazard determination,
 - (2) Labels and other forms of warning,
 - (3) Material safety data sheets (MSDSs), and
 - (4) Miner training.
- (b) A list or other record identifying all hazardous chemicals known to be at the mine. The list must—
 - (1) Use a chemical identity that permits cross-referencing between the list, a chemical's label, and its MSDS; and
 - (2) Be compiled for the whole mine or by individual work areas.
- (c) At mines with more than one operator, the methods for—
 - (1) Providing other operators with access to MSDSs, and
 - (2) Informing other operators about—
 - (i) Hazardous chemicals to which their miners can be exposed,
 - (ii) The labeling system on the containers of these chemicals, and
 - (iii) Appropriate protective measures.

[67 FR 42383, June 21, 2002; 67 FR 57635, Sept. 11, 2002]

Subpart E—Container Labels and Other Forms of Warning

§ 47.41 Requirement for container labels.

- (a) The operator must ensure that each container of a hazardous chemical has a label. If a container is tagged or marked with the appropriate information, it is labeled.
 - (1) The operator must replace a container label immediately if it is missing or if the hazard information on the label is unreadable.
 - (2) The operator must not remove or deface existing labels on containers of hazardous chemicals.
- (b) For each hazardous chemical produced at the mine, the operator must prepare a container label and update this label with any significant, new information about the chemical's hazards within 3 months of becoming aware of this information.

- (c) For each hazardous chemical brought to the mine, the operator must replace an outdated label when a revised label is received from the chemical's manufacturer or supplier. The operator is not responsible for an inaccurate label obtained from the chemical's manufacturer or supplier.

§ 47.42 Label contents.

When an operator must make a label, the label must—

- (a) Be prominently displayed, legible, accurate, and in English;
- (b) Display appropriate hazard warnings;
- (c) Use a chemical identity that permits cross-referencing between the list of hazardous chemicals, a chemical's label, and its MSDS; and
- (d) Include on labels for cutomers, the name and address of the operator or another responsible party who can provide additional information about the hazardous chemical.

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§ 47.43 Label alternatives.

The operator may use signs, placards, process sheets, batch tickets, operating procedures, or other label alternatives for individual, stationary process containers, provided that the alternative—

- (a) Identifies the container to which it applies,
- (b) Communicates the same information as required on the label, and
- (c) Is readily available throughout each work shift to miners in the work area.

§ 47.44 Temporary, portable containers.

- (a) The operator does not have to label a temporary, portable container if he or she ensures that the miner using the portable container—
 - (1) Knows the identity of the chemical, its hazards, and any protective measures needed, and
 - (2) Leaves the container empty at the end of the shift.
- (b) Otherwise, the operator must mark the temporary, portable container with at least the common name of its contents.